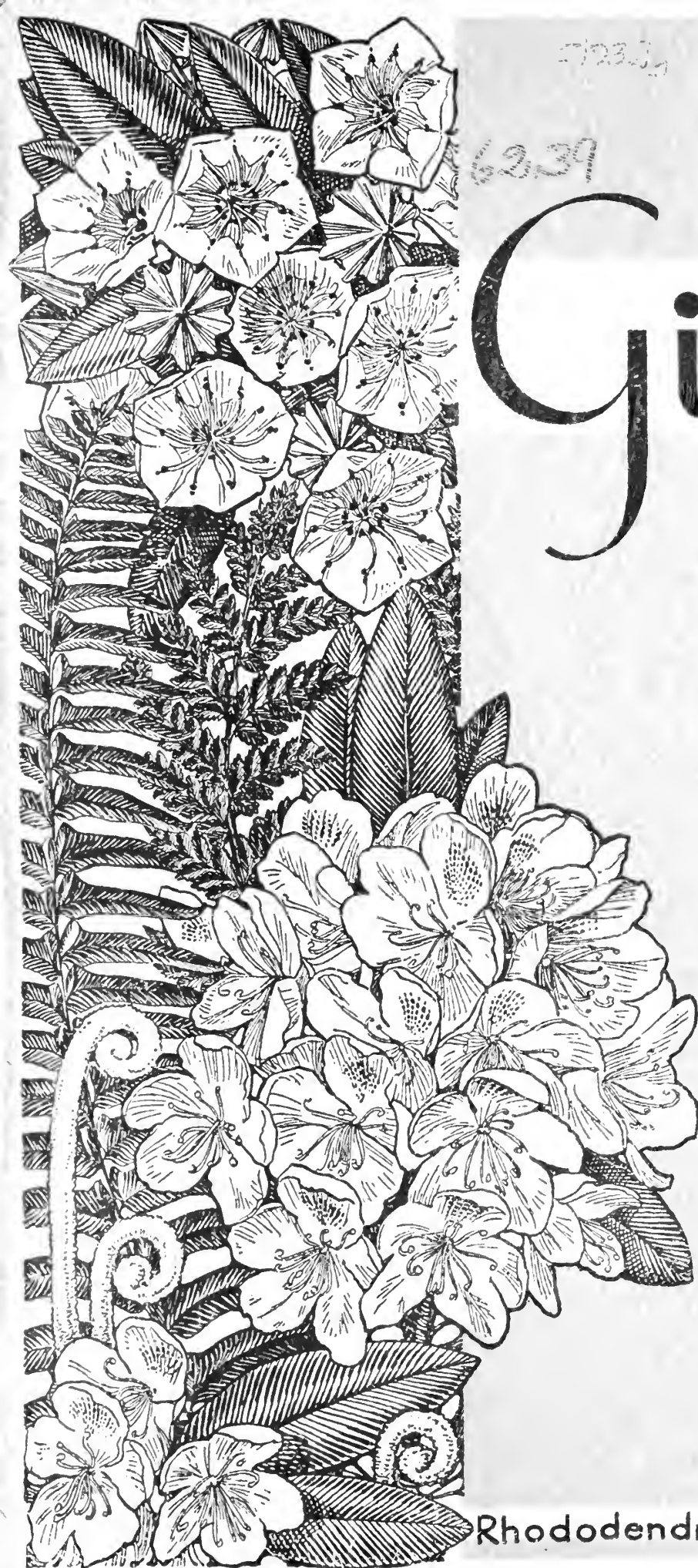


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Gillett's

Rhododendron · Mountain Laurel · Ferns

HARDY FERNS AND FLOWERS

33 $\frac{1}{3}$ %

Discount will be allowed to
the trade.

Gillett's Fern & Flower Farm



KENNETH E. GILLETT
SOUTHWICK, MASS.

A MESSAGE TO CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS

PACKING

This department is in charge of experts who use the utmost care in digging and packing all orders. I have always used sphagnum moss in wrapping plants; it is the very best material which can be procured. No matter whether an order is small or large, it always receives the same careful attention, and I can assure any prospective buyer that all orders will be packed properly. Throughout the season we receive numerous testimonials from our customers telling us of the excellent manner in which stock arrived, although in many cases delayed for a long time in transit. These testimonials we receive from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Those who live at a considerable distance need have no fear about stock arriving in poor shape due to faulty packing.

SHIPPING

WE ALWAYS advise having herbaceous stock shipped by express and will make delivery by this method unless otherwise advised. Please give us definite instructions as to mode of transportation desired, giving routing where there is any preference; where no routing is given we will use our best judgment in making shipment but will not be held responsible for delays which may result from such action.

PRICES

FIVE of any one variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 30 of one variety will be sold at the 100 rate; 300 of one variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate, where the 1,000 rate is given.

Prices on ferns and herbaceous stock include packing and delivery to the local freight or express office. All prices are based on express or freight shipment. In case a customer desires to have stock shipped by parcel post, 10 per cent of the amount of the order should be added to cover delivery charges east of the Mississippi River, and 20 per cent on orders to points west of the Mississippi River.

All evergreens and shrubs will be shipped by express or freight collect. The prices on evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous shrubs include all packing charges, and delivery to the local express or freight office.

CLAIMS

NO CLAIMS will be entertained unless received within ten days after the receipt of the stock. While we use proper care in packing, we cannot be held responsible for undue delay in transit. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace stock which arrives in poor order due to faulty packing.

HOW TO REACH MY NURSERIES

MY NURSERIES are located at Southwick, Mass. The New College Highway extending from Northampton to New Haven passes my nurseries, making them easily reached by automobile from all directions. Visitors are always welcome.

Most sincerely, KENNETH E. GILLETT



HOW TO SELECT PLANTS FOR SPECIAL PLACES

A All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign **A**. Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

B This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris, Sarracenias, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

C All the plants that grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias and Sedums, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked **C**.

D Plants marked with a **D** are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Goldenrods and some Ferns will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two or more of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in the several positions.



HARDY FERNS

HARDY FERNS are being used in quantity for massed plantings, and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of Hardy Ferns. My Fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of hardy native Ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native Ferns which will thrive in the open sun, yet, for the most part, they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The Ferns I offer, being native, require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

SOILS. Some of the larger-growing Ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location, yet, if we intend to imitate Nature, it will be necessary to furnish, for many of our Ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. In planting Ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding, if practicable, leaf-mold so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have Ferns in his garden, it will be well to raise the bed 2 to 3 inches in which they are planted. This will produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock Ferns, almost pure leaf-mold or

peat should be used. This class of Ferns is, as a rule, found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

USES. Our Hardy Ferns, being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the Hardy Fern collection; many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock-garden; while others are best suited for massed plantings.

TIME TO PLANT. Hardy Ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing and it also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

HOW DEEP TO PLANT. Doubtless many amateurs are not successful in growing Ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Those varieties, such as the Christmas Fern or Evergreen Wood Fern, which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface; the crown should be left exposed to the air. In case Ferns grow from underground root-stalks, such as the Beech Fern, they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal, especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds to rot.

VARIETIES

[A] **ADIANTUM pedatum** (*Maidenhair Fern*). The most graceful of all our New England Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches when grown in rich, moist shady locations. It requires a well-drained situation, as is the case with most of our Ferns, but when once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed 8 inches apart if a massed effect is desired.

[D C] **ASPLENIUM platyneuron** (*Ebony Spleenwort*). 6 to 15 inches high. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; do not cover the new buds.

[A C] **ASPLENIUM trichomanes** (*Maidenhair Spleenwort*). A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Although found up among the cliffs, it adapts itself to the

small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, and also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 3 inches apart, in colonies of a dozen or so if possible, with the crowns at the surface.

[A C D] **ATHYRIUM filixfemina** (*Lady Fern*). A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, in good, rich soil. A good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 1½ to 2 feet apart at back of Fern-bed. One of the best for general culture.

[A] **ATHYRIUM pycnocarpon** (*Narrow-leaved Spleenwort*). A charming Fern 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places where it is quite moist. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

PRICES ON FERNS, 25c each; \$1.50 for 10 of one variety; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted



CAMPTOSORUS RHIZOPHYLLUS

[A] *ATHYRIUM thelypteroides* (*Silvery Spleenwort*). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. Thrives in moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, deserving of a place well back in the Fern-bed. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart.

[A] *CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus* (*Walking-Leaf Fern*). Leaves tapering, 1 to 12 inches long. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A] *CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera* (*Bladder Fern*). Light green fronds, which attain a length of nearly 3 feet, make it useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 3 inches apart.

[B] *CYSTOPTERIS fragilis*. Smaller than the preceding, growing but 1 to 3 inches high, with fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice clumps in shady, well-drained soil; plant 6 inches apart in beds.

[A C D] *DENNSTEDTIA punctilobula* (*Hay-scented, or Gossamer Fern*). One of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. Sodds for immediate effects, 60 cts. per sq. ft., \$5 for 10 sq. ft., \$35 per 100 sq. ft.

[A] *DRYOPTERIS clintoniana* (*Clinton Wood Fern*). Evergreen type especially desirable for the Fern-bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted a foot apart. It develops into fine individual specimens about 2 feet high.

[A] *DRYOPTERIS cristata* (*Crested Woodfern*). Grows in rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. Fine for lining walks in moist situations or planting in colonies in shade. Easily grown, if crown is set just above the surface.

[A] *DRYOPTERIS dilatata* (*Mountain Woodfern*). This is similar to *spinulosum* but has broader fronds, and not evergreen. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of 2½ feet. When planting, furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface, and 1½ feet apart for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A] *DRYOPTERIS Filix-mas* (*Male Fern*). A rare evergreen type native to the Northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, a foot apart if massed effects are desired. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$30 per 100.

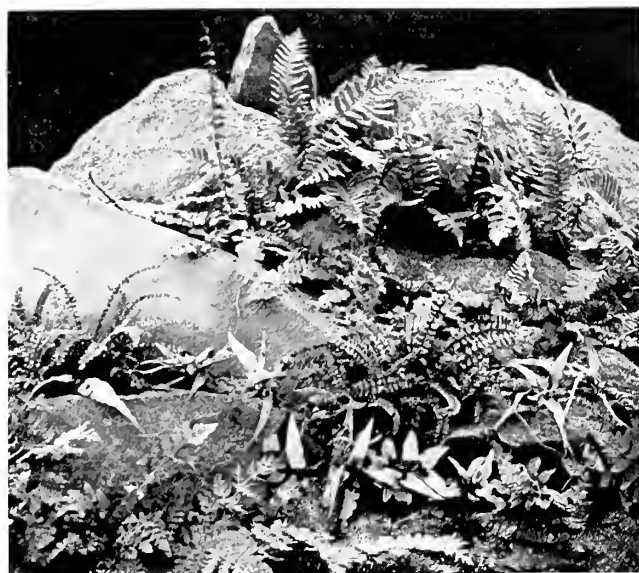
[A] *DRYOPTERIS goldiana* (*Goldie's Woodfern*). When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds, in some cases more than a foot wide. Plant the crowns just above the surface, and, if massed effects are desired, a foot apart. 50 cts. each, \$4 per 10, \$30 per 100.

[A D] *DRYOPTERIS hexagonoptera* (*Winged Woodfern*). A good Fern for the shady corner. It reaches a height of one foot, with fronds averaging from 7 to 12 inches in width—often broader than long. Plant 3 inches apart.

[A D] *DRYOPTERIS lunacana* (*Oak Fern*). Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. Reaches a height of 1 foot in moist, rich, shaded places. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant 3 inches apart.

[A D] *DRYOPTERIS marginalis* (*Leather Woodfern*). An evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in appearance. Used extensively for ground-covers under shrubbery. Plant the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart.

[A B] *DRYOPTERIS noveboracensis* (*New York Fern*). This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high, the fronds being 3 to 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green foliage contrasts beautifully with the darker colored varieties when planted in masses. The buds of this Fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and, for massing 9 inches apart.



COLLECTION NUMBER 5

PRICES ON FERNS, 25c each; \$1.50 for 10 of one variety; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS BOUND TO PLEASE LOVERS OF WILD FLOWERS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight.

If to be planted in beds, the height given after each kind will indicate where it should go. If in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5. For Open Sun Culture.

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

5 *ATHYRIUM filixfemina*, 2 to 3 feet 5 *OSMUNDA claytoniana*, 2 to 3 feet
20 *DENNSTEDTIA punctilobula*, 1 to 2 feet 5 *PTERETIS nodulosa*, 2 to 4 feet

No. 2, \$5. For Dry, Shady Places.

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

10 *DENNSTEDTIA punctilobula*, 1 to 2 feet 5 *OSMUNDA claytoniana*, 2 to 3 feet
10 *DRYOPTERIS marginalis*, 1 to 2 feet 10 *POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides*, 1 foot

No. 3, \$6. For Moist, Shady Places.

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

5 *ADIANTUM pedatum*, 1 foot 5 *DRYOPTERIS marginalis*, 1 to 2 feet
5 *ATHYRIUM filixfemina*, 2 to 3 feet 5 *DRYOPTERIS spinulosa*, 1 to 1½ feet
5 *ATHYRIUM thelypteroides*, 2 to 3 feet 5 *POLYSTICHUM Acrostichoides*,
5 *DRYOPTERIS cristata*, 1 foot 1 foot
5 *DRYOPTERIS hexagonoptera*, 1 foot 5 *WOODWARDIA virginica*, 2 feet

No. 4, \$5. For Wet, Open Ground.

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

10 *DRYOPTERIS thelypteris*, 1 foot 10 *OSMUNDA regalis*, 2 to 3 feet
10 *ONOCLEA sensibilis*, 1 foot 10 *WOODWARDIA virginica*, 2 feet

No. 5, \$6. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge.

10 *ASPLENIUM platyneuron*, 6 to 15 in. 10 *POLYPODIUM vulgare*, 4 to 10 in.
10 *ASPLENIUM trichomanes*, 3 to 6 in. 10 *CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus*, 4 to 9 in.
5 *WOODSIA obtusa*, 6 to 12 in.

[A] **DRYOPTERIS phegopteris** (*Narrow Beechfern*). Fronds smaller and darker green than the Oak Fern, 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook. A good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump.

[A] **DRYOPTERIS spinulosa** (*Toothed Woodfern*). Requires a well-drained location and if grown in rich soil attains a height of 1½ to 2 feet. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground-cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, and, for mass planting, a foot apart.

[A B] **DRYOPTERIS thelypteris** (*Marsh-fern*). A foot high, with fronds about 2½ inches wide. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and like all the Ferns, is benefited by adding leaf mold which makes the soil the plants like.

[A B] **ONOCLEA sensibilis** (*Sensitive Fern*). Grows in quite wet places, or will thrive in moist soils in sunny locations or shaded spots, reaching a height of 1 foot. Plant 1 foot apart.

[A B C] **OSMUNDA cinnamomea** (*Cinnamon Fern*). Larger than the Interrupted Fern—often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Thrives in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A C D] **OSMUNDA Claytoniana** (*Interrupted Fern*). Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, but soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



OSMUNDA CLAYTONIANA

[A C D] **OSMUNDA regalis** (*Royal Fern*). Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest large Ferns. Can be grown in still water, 2 to 3 inches deep, setting the crowns just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 2 to 3 feet apart. Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A D] **PELLAEA atropurpurea** (*Purple Cliffbrake*). This little Fern will convert a dry limestone wall into a veritable garden, as the roots cling to crevices in the stone. Fronds 4 to 12 inches long, 2 to 4 inches wide. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

[D] **POLYPODIUM vulgare** (*Common Polypody*). One of the best evergreen species for rockwork. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Plant about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results and cover the new buds slightly.

[A D] **POLYSTICHUM acrostichoides** (*Christmas Fern*). An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.



PTERIS NODULOSA WITH AN UNDER PLANTING OF MAY APPLE

PRICES ON FERNS, 25c each; \$1.50 for 10 of one variety; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted

[A] **POLYSTICHUM brauni** (*Braun Hollyfern*). This rare Fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern. Plant a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

[A C] **PTERETIS nodulosa** (*Ostrich Fern*). Long, graceful, erect fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns, reaching a height of 1 foot, and the sterile ones 2 to 4 feet, with a width of 6 to 10 inches. Thrives in the open sun or shaded nook. Feed heavily with manure. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A C D] **PTERIDIUM aquilinum** (*Bracken*). Commonly found throughout New England in light, sandy soil, and often in thin woodlands; will grow in either sun or shade.

[C D] **WOODSIA ilvensis** (*Rusty Woodsia*). This Fern thrives in moist soils in shade, but needs good drainage; it grows about 6 inches high. Plant about 3 inches apart.

[A D] **WOODSIA obtusa** (*Obtuse-leaved Woodsia*). An easy Fern to grow, and quite desirable for rockwork. It will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. 6 to 12 inches high. Plant 3 inches apart in front of larger Ferns. It is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold.



ATHYRIUM PYNOCARPON

[A B] **WOODWARDIA arcolata** (*Chain Fern*). Thrives in moist garden soil, even in highest rock-gardens. 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

[B] **WOODWARDIA virginica** (*Virginia Chainfern*). Is larger than the preceding. 2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired.

CLUB MOSSES

[A] **LYCOPODIUM clavatum** (*Running Pine*). This variety runs extensively, sometimes 6 feet or more. Stems round, and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves.



POLYSTICHUM BRAUNI

[A] **LYCOPODIUM complanatum** (*Ground Cedar*). The short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches. The brown, running stems are often 3 feet long.

[A] **LYCOPODIUM lucidulum** (*Shining Club Moss*). Evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Plant in moist shady places, 3 to 4 inches apart.

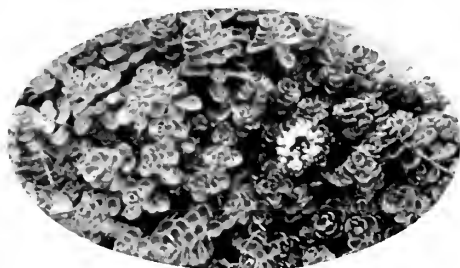
[C] **LYCOPODIUM obscurum** (*Ground Pine*). Used for Christmas greens. Grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places; evergreen, quite showy, and does well under cultivation.

[C] **SELAGINELLA apus**. A pretty little creeper, with line, scale-like leaves. Makes a fine groundwork for small flowering plants. Grows in open sun or in wet or moist places.



POLYSTICHUM ACROSTICHOIDES

PRICES ON FERNS, 25c each; \$1.50 for 10 of one variety; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted



THE HARDY ROCK-GARDEN

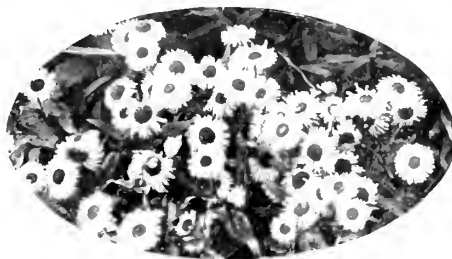
EARLY spring flowers make a better and more natural display in a rock-garden than in the ordinary flower-bed. The construction of a rock-garden is very simple. Select a shaded location, where the ground has ordinary moisture. Begin at the bottom and build up (do not throw together a heap of stones and then cover with earth); each boulder should be placed so as to allow moisture from rains to run into the garden, not away from it. After placing a boulder, fill around it with earth, being sure that there are no spaces unfilled, as air-spaces will prevent moisture from coming up from below. The top of a rock-garden must have direct contact with the ground by way of firm earth in order to allow the moisture to work up among the stones and give the proper conditions for growing rock plants. It is not necessary to build a rock-garden more than 8 to 10 inches above the surrounding level.

The soil in which the plants are directly placed should be rich woods' earth. The main body of the rock-garden can be ordinary garden soil, yet to obtain the best results the top soil should be rich woods' dirt. Many native plants do not thrive in garden soil.

HOW TO SELECT ROCK PLANTS

Preceding each variety of perennials you will notice a sign; these various signs designate the particular conditions under which the several varieties best succeed. Those adapted for growing in a sunny rock-garden are preceded by C, while plants preceded by A are adapted for growing in a rock-garden in the shade where average moisture conditions are present.





HARDY PERENNIALS

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

THE word *Native* will possibly assist customers in selecting plants for a garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the same permanency of effect as do these. When established they bloom year after year while many of the so-called hardy plants pass their period of usefulness after two or three years.

VARIETIES

[A] **ACTAEA alba** (*White Baneberry*). *Native*. Racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rock-work or the shady corner. Provide it with a friable loam rich in humus. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

[A] **ACTAEA rubra** (*Red Baneberry*). *Native*. Same as preceding but with red fruit. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

[C] **ALETRIS farinosa** (*Stargrass*). *Native*. This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk; appears as if sprinkled with meal. 1 to 1½ feet high.

[C] **ALYSSUM saxatile compactum** (*Goldentuft*). A desirable plant for rockeries or borders. In early spring it is completely covered with showy yellow flowers. About 1 foot high.

[C] **ANDROSACE primuloides** (*Rock Jasmine*). Flowers rosy purple with a yellow eye. Many trailing branches or shoots provide a good drapery for the rock-garden. Plant in well-drained soil and partial shade; water freely in dry summers. 6 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



ACTAEA ALBA IN FRUIT



ASARUM CANADENSE

[A C D] **AQUILEGIA canadensis** (*American Columbine*). *Native*. Yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. 8 to 20 inches high.

PRICES ON PERENNIALS, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10 of one variety, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

[C] **ARABIS mollis** (*Downy Rockcress*). Early in spring it bears masses of pure white flowers. It forms good clumps, carpeting the soil with small shining leaves.

[A C] **ARENARIA caespitosa** (*Moss Sandwort*). Known in some sections as "Spergula." The plants form tufts of bright green leaves and soon cover the ground like a carpet. It is desirable for rock-gardens, for crevices in flag walks, or for cemetery coverings. The small flowers are pure white.



ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM

[A] **ARISAEMA triphyllum** (*Wild Turnip; Jack-in-the-Pulpit*). Let this woodland gem preach for you

[A] **ASARUM canadense** (*Canada Wildginger*). *Native*. Kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3 for 100.

[C D] **ASCLEPIAS tuberosa** (*Butterfly Weed*). *Native*. A foot high with large heads of orange flowers.

Thrives on dry, sandy banks. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASTER. These are easily grown and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

[C] **ASTER alpinus** (*Rock Aster*). *Native*. Valuable for rockeries and similar places. Flowers vary from white to pink, carried on stems from 5 to 10 inches high.

[C] **ASTER alpinus albus**. *Native*. White-flowered species.

[A C D] **ASTER cordifolius** (*Blue Wood Aster*). *Native*. Pale blue flowers in autumn. Quite showy, particularly when grown in large groups in the open, or against a mass of shrubs. Prefers shaded situations. 1 to 2 feet.

[A C D] **ASTER corymbosus** (*White Wood Aster*). *Native*. White flowers. A prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

[A C D] **ASTER ericoides** (*Heath Aster*). *Native*. Graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil.

[C D] **ASTER laevis** (*Smooth Aster*). *Native*. A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Dry woodland.

[C] **ASTER linariifolius** (*Double-bristled Aster*). *Native*. Grows 3 to 12 inches high; short, linear leaves and large, showy, violet flowers in late autumn. Plant in dry, open places or woods.

[C D] **ASTER multiflorus** (*Wreath Aster*). *Native*. Branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$3 per 100.

[C] **ASTER novae-angliae** (*New England Aster*). *Native*. Stout stalks, 3 to 3 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground.

[B C] **ASTER novi-belgii** (*New York Aster*). *Native*. Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank suits it best.

Asters in varieties for shady places, \$10 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, \$10 per 100.

[C D] **BAPTISIA tinctoria** (*Wild Indigo*). *Native*. Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 1 to 2 feet high.

[C] **CAMPANULA carpatica** (*Carpathian Bellflower*). Large blue flowers in summer. Sunny border or rockery. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAMPANULA carpatica alba. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

[C D] **CAMPANULA rotundifolia** (*Harebell*). In shady places the plants often grow 2 feet high. The flower-buds are upright, opening into a nodding, bell-shaped blue flower. Blooms freely, and is happy in any moist soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

[A D] **CAULOPHYLLUM thalictroides** (*Blue Cohosh*). *Native*. A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish yellow, followed by the large blue berries.

[A B] **CHELONE glabra** (*White Turtlehead*). *Native*. Flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 1 to 2 feet high.

[D] **CHIMAPHILA maculata** (*Striped Pipsissewa*). *Native*. Low-growing plants with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink flowers. Plant it with the partridge berry.

[D] **CHIMAPHILA umbellata** (*Common Pipsissewa*). *Native*. An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves; flowers flesh color in June.

[A C] **CIMICIFUGA racemosa** (*Cohosh Bugbane*) (*Black Snake-root*). *Native*. Tall plants with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 4 to 6 feet high.



CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA

- [A] **CLAYTONIA virginica** (*Virginia Springbeauty*). *Native*. Has large, rose-colored flowers in early spring. Plant in shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA

- [A] **CLINTONIA borealis** (*Bluebeard*). *Native*. Flower-stalks are about 6 inches high, bearing at the top a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring. Plant in a cool, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

- [A C D] **CONVALLARIA majalis**, Meiliez's *Revelation* (*Lily of the Valley*). A greatly improved form of the standard type, producing larger flowers. A cover plant having leaves 1 to 6 inches long, bearing delicate white flowers on a slender stalk 6 inches high. Flowers very fragrant. One of the finest plants for rock-garden use, either sun or shade. Forms a wonderful ground cover in shady locations. Price per pip, 20 cts. each, \$1.25 per 10, \$9 per 100.



CLINTONIA BOREALIS

- [A] **COPTIS trifolia** (*Gold-Thread*). *Native*. A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist, shady place.

- [A] **CORNUS canadensis** (*Bunchberry*). *Native*. Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. A desirable plant for a shady corner; fine for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

- [C] **DELPHINIUM grandiflorum chinense** (*Slender Larkspur*). A fine border or rock-garden plant having finely cut foliage, bearing a profusion of light blue flowers in May.

- [A] **DENTARIA diphylla** (*Crinkleroot*). *Native*. Plants grow 6 to 16 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers in May. Rich, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

- [C] **DIANTHUS barbatus** (*Sweet William*). Showy flower-heads 2½ to 3 inches broad, of brilliant colors—pure white, pink, scarlet, and very dark crimson. Fine for clumps in beds and borders. 1½ ft.

- [C D] **DIANTHUS deltoides** (*Maiden Pink*). A dwarf creeping sort, bearing small, deep red flowers with crimson centers; used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green.

- [C] **DIANTHUS plumarius** (*Grass Pink*). Colors range from white to deep pink. Fine border plant.

- [A] **DICENTRA canadensis** (*Squirrel Corn*). *Native*. Similar to above in flower, leaf, and manner of growth. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

- [A] **DICENTRA cucullaria** (*Dutchman's Breeches*). *Native*. A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves; grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

- DIPLOPAPPUS linariifolius**. See Aster.



DICENTRA CUCULLARIA

- [A] **DODECATHEON media** (*Shooting Star*). *Native*. A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

- [A] **ERYTHRONIUM albidum** (*White Troutlily*). *Native*. An extremely interesting spring flower with white, dog-toothed-violet flowers and light green leaves. Succeeds in any light soil in partially shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



DODECATHEON MEDIA

[B] **EUPATORIUM perfoliatum** (*Boneset*). *Native*. Reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet with opposite leaves and flat heads of white flowers; moist places. Very effective in large masses.

[A B] **EUPATORIUM purpureum** (*Joe-Pye-Weed*). Plants 4 to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks, leaves in whorls, and large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams.



ERYTHRONIUM ALBIDUM

[A] **ERYTHRONIUM americanum** (*Common Troutlily*). *Native*. Light yellow flowers on long stems in early spring. The long foliage is mottled with dark purple and white spots. Succeeds best in shady spots where it has ample moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[A] **ERYTHRONIUM grandiflorum** (*Glacierlily*). *Native*. 1 to 5-flowered, slender stemmed stalks with very bright yellow blooms. Rich, well-drained soil in shaded place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[B C] **EUPATORIUM urticaefolium** (*Snow Thoroughwort*). *Native*. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for planting in woodlands or other semi-shaded places, where it is thoroughly at home.

[A] **GALAX aphylla**. *Native*. A pretty little evergreen from the mountains of North Carolina, having shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Hardy in cold latitudes. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A] **GAULTHERIA procumbens** (*Wintergreen*). *Native*. A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant. Clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

[A B] **GENTIANA Andrewsii** (*Closed Gentian*). *Native*. A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. One of our most interesting native plants.

[C D] **GERANIUM maculatum** (*Wild Geranium*). *Native*. The Wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

[A D] **HEPATICA acutiloba** (*Sharp-lobed Hepatica*). *Native*. An early-blooming western plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in early spring.

[A D] **HEPATICA triloba** (*Round-lobed Hepatica*). *Native*. One of the earliest of our wild wood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods.

[C D] **HOUSTONIA caerulea** (*Bluets*). *Native*. A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. Blooms in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[C] **HYPOXIS hirsuta** (*Goldeye-Grass*). *Native*. A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers.

[C] **IBERIS sempervirens** (*Evergreen Candytuft*). Pure white flowers; foliage evergreen. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[C D] **IRIS cristata** (*Crested Iris*). *Native*. A little low species no more than 2 to 3 inches high, found wild in the Southern States. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Fine for the open border.



GENTIANA ANDREWSII

[A B C] *IRIS pseudacorns* (*Yellowflag Iris*). Native of Europe and Asia. In May and June bright yellow flowers are borne on stems 2 to 3 feet high. In favorably moist locations the plants will form large clumps and produce many flower-stalks.

[A] *IRIS verna* (*Vernal Iris*). Native. A little low iris with blue flowers having yellow center.

[B C] *IRIS versicolor* (*Blueflag Iris*). Native. About 20 inches high with pretty blue flowers. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which one will not soon forget. Use it freely in moist places.

[C D] *LIATRIS pycnostachya* (*Callail Gayfeather*). Native. The flower stem is quite stout, often growing 1 foot high, and is covered from 12 to 18 inches with small purplish flowers.

[C D] *LIATRIS scariosa*. Native. Flowers purple, on long stems.

[A C] *LILIUM canadense* (*Canada Lily*). Native. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish red flowers. Plant in moist, well-enriched soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



MERTENSIA VIRGINICA

[A] *LILIUM carolinianum* (*Carolina Lily*). Native. Grows 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers orange-red and extremely fragrant. Rare native variety. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

[A] *LILIUM Grayi* (*Gray's Lily*). Native. Flowers deep red. One of the finest for planting in shady places. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

[C D] *LILIUM philadelphicum* (*Orangecup Lily*). Native. Reaches a height of 1 to 2 feet with one or two upright, open, bell shaped flowers, reddish-orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil in sun or shade. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



HEPATICA TRILOBA

[A C] *LILIUM superbum* (*American Turkscap Lily*). Native. Large bulbs. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[B C] *LOBELIA cardinalis* (*Cardinal-flower*). Native. One of the showiest of our wild flowers. It is 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily-pond or brook in water 2 to 3 inches deep. The blooms contest the supremacy of any other red flower.

[A C] *LOBELIA siphilitica* (*Large Blue Lobelia*). Native. Tube-shaped flowers, blue or purple, and about 1 inch long are carried on stems that may be 2 to 3 feet high. The plant thrives best in moist places. This variety and *L. cardinalis* are at their best when in groups of a dozen or more.

[A C] *LYSIMACHIA nummularia* (*Moneywort*). Native. Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers. Quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and lawns where grass fails; also used for rustic vases and baskets.

[B C] *LYTHRUM salicaria* (*Purple Loosestrife*). Rose-purple flowers from July to September. Grows along margins of streams; quite showy. Commonly known as Loosestrife.

[A D] *MAIANTHEMUM bifolium*. Native. Grows to 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant. May be used in rock-gardens or as a ground-cover.

[A] *MERTENSIA virginica* (*Virginia Bluebell*). Native. This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful blue or sometimes white flowers in early spring. The buds are pink. One of the choicest early spring flowers for massing in shady places or open sun, in moist but well-drained soil, where it thrives equally well.



LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM

A D MITCHELLIA repens (*Partridge Berry*). *Native*. A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well grown in a bell-glass, and so makes a charming mid-winter decoration for the living-room, as it needs little care. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

A D MITTELLA diphylla (*Bishop's Cap*). *Native*. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries.

A B C MYOSOTIS scorpioides (*True Forget-me-not*). *Native*. Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. Succeeds best in moist situation.

B C NEPETA hederacea (*Ground-Ivy*). *Native*. Little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring. It creeps extensively and is desirable for covering moist banks and can be used to advantage in rock-gardens. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.



PHLOX VIVID

PACHYSANDRA terminalis. See *Evergreen Shrubs*.

[B C] PARNASSIA caroliniana (*Carolina Parnassus*). *Native*. The flowers are white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 6 to 15 inches high.

[C D] PHLOX amoena (*Amoena Phlox*). *Native*. One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant. Prefers dry soil in sunny situations.

[C D] PHLOX divaricata (*Blue Phlox*). *Native*. About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in moist humus-filled soils in rocky woods.

[C] PHLOX subulata (*Moss Pink Phlox*). *Native*. A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sand banks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground.

[C] PHLOX subulata alba. A variety of the preceding, with pure white flowers. Desirable for covering rocky or sandy places.



IRIS CRISTATA

[C] PHLOX subulata filicina (*Moss*). In general characteristics much like the two preceding varieties, and can be used in similar places. The flowers are light blue.

[C] PHLOX vivid. A creeping variety that has no superior in the Phlox family. The growth is compact, with fine foliage, while the flowers make a carpet of clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A] PODOPHYLLUM peltatum (*May Apple*). *Native*. A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad.

[A] **POLYGALA paucifolia** (*Fringed Polygala*). *Native*. Low-growing; purple tinted leaves and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers.

[A] **POLYGONATUM biflorum** (*Small Solomon's Seal*). *Native*. Grows a foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing in June, several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden.

[A] **POLYGONATUM commutatum** (*Great Solomonseal*). *Native*. A large form of the above. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.



MITELLA DIPHYLLA

flower-stalks 2 feet or more high and unfolds tier after tier of rich crimson or creamy white flowers in great profusion. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A C] **PRIMULA polyantha**. The hardy garden Primrose, bearing many umbels or stems well above the clusters of leaves. Mixed sorts, mostly in garnet and yellow; good clumps. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[D] **PYROLA elliptica** (*Shin Leaf*). *Native*. A little low evergreen plant, 3 to 4 inches high, forming extended mats or ground-covers in rich shady places. Flowers white and quite attractive.

[A] **SANGUINARIA canadensis** (*Bloodroot*). *Native*. A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich soil, selecting, if possible, shady places or rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[D] **SAXIFRAGA virginensis** (*Virginia Saxifrage*). *Native*. A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

PRIMULA (*Primrose*). These develop their full beauty when planted in a moist situation. For several seasons past I have met with remarkable results by growing them in my bog-garden where the moisture is constant.

[A C] **PRIMULA beesiana**. Flowers various shades of purple with yellow eye; strong grower. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A C] **PRIMULA edina**. A small plant of the *Primula japonica* type. The flowers are a delicate shade of pink, often tinged with lavender. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$15 per 100.

[A C] **PRIMULA japonica**. One of the very handsomest of Primroses and in the moist, peaty soil of our bog-garden formed broad, rank leaves 18 inches long. Throws up strong

SEDUM (*Stonecrop*). A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

[C] **SEDUM aere** (*Goldmoss*). A little, low tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rock-work or growing in front of the hardy border.

[C] **SEDUM album** (*White Stonecrop*). From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers white with red centers. Useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun.

[C] **SEDUM lydium** (*Lydian Stonecrop*). Low plants, fine for rock-work in open sun; leaves turn red in autumn.

[C] **SEDUM rupestre minor**. One of the finest. Turns a grayish purple in the spring. Flowers yellow.

[C] **SEDUM sarmentosum** (*Stringy Stonecrop*). A glabrous evergreen with long prostrate shoots, rooting at the tips. One-inch long flat fleshy leaves in threes, and five-eighth-inch bright yellow flowers all summer long. For covering rocks, rough ground or walls it is extremely useful.

[C] **SEDUM sexangulare** (*Hexagon Stonecrop*). Similar to *S. aere*, but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting dry, bare places.

[C] **SEDUM stoloniferum** (*Running Stonecrop*). Leaves rather large, trailing; the pink or white flowers are quite showy; with red anthers in July and August. Dry, open places.



PARNASSIA CAROLINIANA



PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM

PRICES ON PERENNIALS, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10 of one variety, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

[C] *SEDUM stoloniferum coccineum* (*Scarlet Running Stonecrop*). A very desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a deep bronze during the winter. Very fine for edgings.

SEMPERVIVUM (*Houseleek*). All *Sempervivums*, \$1 for 10, \$3 per 100.

[C] *SEMPERVIVUM Alberti*. Bright red flowers of medium size. Plants grow about 8 inches high.

[C] *SEMPERVIVUM arachnoidum* (*Spiderweb Houseleek*). Small rosettes threaded over with white cob-web-like down.

[C] *SEMPERVIVUM globiferum* (*Globe Houseleek*). Flowers pale yellow. Plants from 6 to 9 inches high. A native of Austria.

[C] *SEMPERVIVUM tectorum* (*Roof Houseleek*). A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places.

[A] *SHORTIA galacifolia* (*Oconee-Bells*). *Native*. A rare ever-green species from the mountains of North Carolina. Five pure white petals are scalloped or notched on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich, shady place. Hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

[A] *SMILACINA racemosa* (*False Solomon's Seal*). *Native*. Plants 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, in June and July. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides.



SMILACINA RACEMOSA



SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS

SOLIDAGO (*Goldenrod*). This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters and, with them, add much to the bloom in autumn.

[C] *SOLIDAGO caesia* (*Wreath Goldenrod*). *Native*. A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and quite showy in autumn.

[C D] *SOLIDAGO canadensis* (*Canada Goldenrod*). *Native*. A tall species found growing in open, sandy places. Flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the very finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods.

[D] *SOLIDAGO nemoralis* (*Oldfield Goldenrod*). *Native*. A low plant growing in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers in August.

In Variety. Native. For massing. \$3 per 100.

[A D] *THALICTRUM dioicum* (*Early Meadowrue*). *Native*. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each.

[A B] *THALICTRUM polygamum* (*Tall Meadowrue*). *Native*. A stronger plant than *Dioicum*, often growing 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white, borne from July to September. Does well in moist soil.

[C] *THYMUS azoricus*. A creeping variety with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

[C] *THYMUS lanuginosus* (*Woolly Thyme*). A species of Thyme with small, roundish leaves. It is a desirable plant for edgings or in rock-work.

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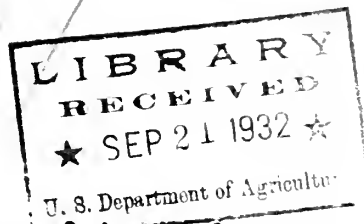
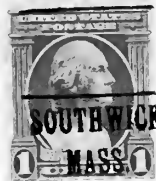


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KENNETH E. GILLETT
Southwick, Massachusetts

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U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

**EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER
FALL 1932**

On my choice grades of nursery grown stock I am making the following special offers for FALL ACCEPTANCE ONLY. All items balled and burlapped at the prices quoted. Packing additional at cost.

		Per 10	Per 100
Ilex glabra	2x2'	17.50	150.00
Kalmia latifolia	18-24"	9.00	80.00
Pieris floribunda	15-18"	12.50	100.00
Rho. carolinianum	18-24"	20.00	175.00
" catawbiense	18-24"	17.50	150.00
" maximum	18-24"	15.00	125.00
Azalea calendulacea	18-24"	12.50	100.00
" canescens	18-24"	12.50	100.00
Daphne cneorum, heavy cut back plants			
" "	10-12"	5.00	40.00
" "	12-15"	6.50	50.00
Canadian Hemlocks	3-4'	17.50	150.00
" "	4-5'	22.50	200.00

LARGER AND SMALLER SIZES ON ALL ITEMS
FURNISHED AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

I will be glad to quote special prices on carload shipments of collected Azaleas and Rhododendrons from the South. Do not place your orders until you get my low quotations on high quality stock.

Liberal discounts will be quoted on all herbaceous stock.

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K. E. Gillett, Prop.

Fall 1932.

Southwick, Mass.

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I am herewith offering the lowest quotations on collected Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Laurel that have been made for similiar quality stock. While the prices I am offering are ridiculously low my standard of grading will be kept to my usual high level. You can make up your own combination at these unit prices. Five hundred of the average size will make up a carload.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA

per 100

1 to 2 ft.	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	40.00
3 to 4 ft.	60.00
4 to 5 ft.	80.00

LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI

1 to 2 ft.	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	50.00

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE

Very high quality grade will be supplied in this rare variety.

18 to 24 in.	65.00
2 to 3 ft.	80.00
3 to 4 ft.	125.00
4 to 5 ft.	200.00

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

per 100

1 to 2 ft.	\$30.00
2 to 3 ft.	45.00
3 to 4 ft.	60.00

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM

In selected grades

2 to 3 ft.	80.00
3 to 4 ft.	125.00
4 to 5 ft.	200.00

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

Only the best clumps in this variety will be shipped

18 to 24 in.	40.00
2 to 3 ft.	50.00
3 to 4 ft.	80.00
4 to 5 ft.	125.00

I can start making shipments any time and can promise prompt service. I will be pleased to quote on special grades not included in these quotations.

GILLETT'S FERN & FLOWER FARM

March 11, 1932.

K. E. Gillett, Prop.



[C] **THYMUS serpyllum** (*Mother of Thyme*). This makes a fine ground-cover in open, moist places on hillsides. Lavender flowers late in the summer, on slender spikes.

[C] **THYMUS serpyllum albus**. A hardy sort with pure white flowers and a fine creeper to run over the rocks.

[C] **THYMUS serpyllum coccineus**. Similar to above, with scarlet flowers.

[A] **TIARELLA cordifolia** (*Allegheny Foamflower*). *Native*. Grows about 10 inches high and bears a short raceme of pretty white flowers in May or June. Plant in rich, moist shady places.

[A B C] **TRADESCANTIA virginiana** (*Virginia Spiderwort*). *Native*. An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers that appear all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, in shade or sun.



SEMPERVIVUM ARACHNOIDEUM

TRILLIUM (*Three-Leaved Night-Shade*). A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. Trilliums bloom early in spring, and are easily grown in a moist, shady situation.

[A] **TRILLIUM erectum** (*Purple Trillium*). *Native*. Has broad, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[A] **TRILLIUM grandiflorum** (*Snow Trillium*). *Native*. Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high; large, white flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100, \$10 per 1,000. Mammoth bulbs. 25c each, \$1.50 for 10.

[A] **TRILLIUM stylosum** (*Rose Trillium*). *Native*. A southern species. Pink flowers in early spring. Very effective when planted in large colonies. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

[A] **TRILLIUM undulatum** (*Painted Trillium*). *Native*. White flowers painted with purple at the base; delights in cold, damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Mixed Varieties, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.



TIARELLA CORDIFOLIA

[A] **TUNICA saxifraga** (*Saxifrage Tunieflower*). Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock-garden.



SHORTIA GALACIFOLIA

PRICES ON PERENNIALS, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10 of one variety, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



TRILLIUM GRANDIFLORUM

- [A] *UVULARIA grandiflora* (*Big Merrybells*). *Native*. The largest of the Bellworts—12 to 18 inches high. It thrives in a damp, rich shady situation. Flowers light yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- [A D] *UVULARIA perfoliata* (*Wood Merrybells*). *Native*. Smaller than the preceding, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.
- [A D] *UVULARIA sessilifolia* (*Little Merrybells*). *Native*. Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these *Uvularias* are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.
- [C] *VERONICA incana* (*Woolly Speedwell*). An upright growing plant 12 to 18 inches high. From July to September many blue blooms are carried in quantity. Useful in the rockery.
- [C] *VERONICA prostrata* (*Harebell Speedwell*). A rock-garden plant with prostrate stems rambling about. Large deep blue flowers produced abundantly in June.
- [A C D] *VINCA minor* (*Common Periwinkle*). Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. Hardy and desirable in dry shade to cover barren places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

A shady nook, a few rocks, wild flowers and ferns—a bit of paradise on earth. That woodland spirit you adore will move to your home grounds with the children of the woods. Those Bloodroot and Lady's Slippers, Bluebells and Trilliums at your doorstep will create a unique atmosphere not to be attained with the more pretentious flowers of civilization. Ours is one of the most unique nurseries in the country. We specialize in native plant gems, nature's own contribution to making this a brighter, better world. For fifty-three years the founders of this business preached the gospel of naturalistic gardening.

VIOLAS (Violets)

- [A B] *VIOLA blanda* (*Sweet White Violet*). *Native*. Flowers slightly fragrant. Plant in damp, open places in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- [A] *VIOLA canadensis* (*Canada Violet*). *Native*. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. This variety will bloom in the greatest profusion from early May to August.
- [A B] *VIOLA conspersa silvestris* (*Dog Violet*). *Native*. A pretty, many-flowered blue Violet, 6 inches high, branching and forming little clumps. For best results should be planted in moist, shady places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- [C] *VIOLA cornuta* (*Tufted Pansy*). An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented, bright lavender flowers in spring; hardy in wet, open places.
- [A B C] *VIOLA cucullata* (*Blue Marsh Violet*). *Native*. A vigorous plant, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the thickened or tuberous root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple, single. It grows in damp, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.
- [C] *VIOLA tricolor* (*Johnny-Jump-Ups*). Little Violet found in old gardens; bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-jump-ups." 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.
- [C] *VIOLA lutea* (*European Yellow Violet*). Attractive yellow flowers, similar to *V. cornuta* in shape, with fine black stripes at base of petals. Dense growing, 2 to 6-inch-tall plant; profuse bloomer, from early spring till frost. Half-shade.
- [C] *VIOLA palmata*. *Native* to the Eastern United States. The flowers are blue, with now and then a white specimen.
- [C] *VIOLA pedata* (*Bird's-foot Violet*). *Native*. Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.
- [C] *VIOLA pedata bicolor*. *Native*. A variety with the two upper petals very much darker. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.
- [A] *VIOLA pubescens* (*Downy Yellow Violet*). *Native*. Flowers yellow, veined with purple. Found in New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 6 to 12 inches high.
- [A C] *VIOLA septentrionalis*. *Native*. An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer. Strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple throat, standing up well above the leaves and covering the plant with masses of bloom. Does well in rich, moist border or partial shade; not fragrant.



VIOLA CANADENSIS



BOG - PLANTS

TO the group of plants which can be conveniently classed as Bog-Plants belong some of the most interesting varieties of our American flora. These require a damp situation. It is not essential that the amount of moisture present be excessive yet it must be constant. If one does not have the natural conditions for growing this class of material, an artificial bog garden can be constructed.

To construct an artificial bog-garden, excavate to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 ft. or below the frost line. A retaining basin should be made of clay or cement, something that will hold the water.

If cement is used it should be painted to prevent the lime in the cement from working into the soil, as bog-plants will not thrive in the presence of lime.

Make an outlet about 8 or 9 inches from the surface and fill up to this point with a layer of crushed rock or coarse gravel. This construction will keep the water table at a constant level. On top of this material place a layer of rich wood dirt or acid humus, up to the level of the surrounding ground. The supply of water may be either natural or artificial. The water will find its way to the surface in sufficient quantities to successfully grow most bog-plants.

VARIETIES

ACORUS calamus (*Sweet Flag*). *Native*. Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places.

CALLA palustris (*Wild Calla*). *Native*. Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CALTHA palustris (*Marsh Marigold*). *Native*. 6 to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, in water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



CALOPOGON PULCHELLUS



CALLA PALUSTRIS

BOG-PLANTS 25c each, \$1.50 for ten of one variety, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



CALOPOGON pulchellus.
CYPRIPEDUM pubescens.
CYPRIPEDUM spectabile.
HABENARIAS.

**CALTHA
 PALUSTRIS**

See Orchids page 22.

IRIS pseudacorus (See Perennials).

IRIS versicolor (See Perennials).

JUNCUS effusus (*Bog Rush*). *Native*. Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

LOBELIA cardinalis. *Native*.

MENYANTHES trifoliata (*Buck Bean*). *Native*. A pretty little bog-plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

PRIMROSES. See page 15.

SARRACENIA flava (*Trumpet-Leaf*). *Native*. Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. Often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher; easy to grow in the bog.

SARRACENIA purpurea (*Pitcher Plant*). *Native*. This plant usually sends up one flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, deep purple flower an inch or more in diameter. Leaves pitcher shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish, with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place.

SARRACENIA rubra (*Red-flowered-Trumpet-Leaf*). *Native*. Pitchers red-veined; flowers reddish-purple.



SARRACENIA RUBRA

SCIRPUS atrovirens (*Marsh Sedge*). *Native*. Fine for moist or wet places. 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TYPHA latifolia (*Cal-lail*). *Native*. A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like; flowers grow in a spike. Picturesque when growing on the margins of small streams and as a border for ponds. For massing, plant 2 feet apart.

VACCINIUM macrocarpon (*American Cranberry*). *Native*. The common Cranberry of commerce, easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VERATRUM viride (*American White Hellebore*). *Native*. Thrifty plants; large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil.



LOBELIA CARDINALIS



NATIVE ORCHIDS

NATIVE Orchids are universally admired. These beautiful gems of our woodland can, in the majority of cases, be successfully grown. No class of native plants are more interesting or beautiful than are our native Orchids.

Most of our Native Orchids are rather exacting as to their requirements, practically all of the Orchids require an acid soil, one composed largely of leaf mold or peat and many of them, especially the so-called Bog Orchids are rather exacting as to their moisture requirements. To successfully grow Orchids naturally requiring a boggy condition refer to the information I have supplied under the heading of Bog-Plants on page 19. If Bog Orchids are planted under these conditions,

even though artificially developed, they will succeed. Orchids that will thrive under bog conditions are the *Calopogon pulchellus*, *Cypripedium candidum*, *pubescens* and *spectabile*; all the *Habenarias*, *Liparis* and *Pogonia ophioglossoides*.

The *Cypripedium acaule* should be planted where the soil is very light, composed chiefly of sand and where the drainage is exceptionally good and should always be planted in the shade. The *Cypripedium pubescens* will grow either under boggy conditions or in a rich wood soil in the shade. The *Goodyeras* thrive best in a well drained soil, composed largely of leaf mold. This also applies to the *Spiranthes cernua*.

VARIETIES

CALOPOGON pulchellus. *Native.* Although this plant is more generally found in swamps and peat-bogs, it also frequently grows in moist, sandy soil. It is a small bulb about the size of a large bean, which sends up in spring a long, grass-like leaf, and a stalk about a foot high, bearing in June and July two to six showy pink-purple flowers about an inch across.

CYPRIPEDIUM acaule (*Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower.*) This is often called the Red Lady's Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower.

1 to 2-crown plants	Each	10	100
3 to 4-crown plants	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
	.50	4.00	

CYPRIPEDIUM candidum (*White Lady's Slipper*). Small white flowered variety. Quite easily grown.
1 to 2-crown plants, \$1.00 each; 3 to 4-crown plants, \$1.50 each; 4 to 5 - crown plants, \$2.00 each.



CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENS

CYPRIPEDIUM pubescens (*Yellow Lady's Slipper*). In this variety the petals are usually slightly twisted and are much narrower than the sepals. The flowers, which come in May and June are pale yellow in color. The plant is found under natural conditions as far north as Newfoundland, and has a southern range into lower Georgia.

	Each	10	100
1 to 2-crown plants	\$.30	\$2.50	\$20.00
3 to 4-crown plants	.60	5.00	10.00
5 to 6-crown plants	1.00	8.50	

CYPRIPEDIUM spectabile (*Showy Lady's Slipper*). The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant in a cedar swamp, its natural home.

1 to 2-crown plants,	35 cts. each,	\$3.00
per 10,	\$25.00 for	100;
3 to 4-crown plants,	75 cts. each,	\$6.50 per 10,
\$6.50 per 10,	\$60.00 for 100;	5 to 6-crown plants,
\$1.50 each,	\$12.50 per 10.	

PRICES ON NATIVE ORCHIDS, 25c each, \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted



CYPRIPEIDIUM ACAULE

GOODYERA pubescens (*Rattlesnake Plantain*). Leaves white, reticulated, clustered at the bottom. Stem leaflets about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. 3 to 15 inches high.

GOODYERA repens. *Native*. Flowers white; leaves smaller and markings not so bright as the preceding. Thrives in a sheltered leaf-mold bed.

HABENARIA blephariglottis (*White-fringed Orchid*). A rare and beautiful species found growing in sphagnum moss. 1 to 2 feet high, bearing at the top a spike of pure white fringed flowers.

HABENARIA ciliaris (*Yellow-fringed Orchid*). Flowers are yellow and very fine. Takes readily to cultivation.

HABENARIA clavellata. Greenish white flowers on a stem 3 to 10 inches high.



HABENARIA PSYCODES



CYPRIPEIDIUM SPECTABILE

HABENARIA fimbriata (*Large Purple Fringe Orchid*). Similar in growth to the psycodes, having purple flowers but much larger. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20 per 100.

HABENARIA psycodes (*Purple Fringe Orchid*). Grows about 1½ to 2 feet high, bearing a spike of very showy purple flowers at the top.

LIPARIS loeselii (*Lily Twayblade*). Two leaves, bearing a stalk of greenish flowers about 6 inches high.

ORCHIS spectabilis (*Showy Orchis*). Leaves oblong, shiny, 4 to 5 inches long, near the ground. Stem 4 to 7 inches high, bearing deep pink flowers. A choice little Orchid at home in rich, moist woods, usually found near small mountain brooks; it likes a bed of leaf-mold. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

POGONIA ophioglossoides. *Native*. A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. The solitary (sometimes paired), pale rose or white fragrant flowers are borne on 4 to 10-inch stems. Plants may be colonized in wet meadows.

SPIRANTHES cernua (*Ladies' Tresses*). Grows 6 to 20 inches high. Leafy below, bearing at the summit a dense spike of white flowers. This plant is usually found in rather moist, open pastures or grassy places and is benefited by a little mulching when planted in the border.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

	Each	10	100
APIOS tuberosa (<i>Wild Bean</i>). <i>Native</i>	\$.15	\$1.00	
CLEMATIS virginiana (<i>Virgin's Bower</i>). <i>Native</i> ..	.30	2.00	\$15.00
RUBUS hispidus (<i>Running Swamp Blackberry</i>). <i>Native</i>15	1.00	8.00
RUBUS canadensis (<i>Low Blackberry</i>). <i>Native</i>15	1.00	8.00

PRICES ON NATIVE ORCHIDS, 25c each; \$1.50 per 10; \$12.00 per 100, unless otherwise noted



EVERGREEN SHRUBS

THERE is a luxuriance about Broad-leaved Evergreens that is very hard to describe, but which everyone feels and admires when they behold them. Their dark green, glossy leaves are always attractive, and, as foundation plantings about the house, they impart a feeling of warmth in winter and of coolness in summer.

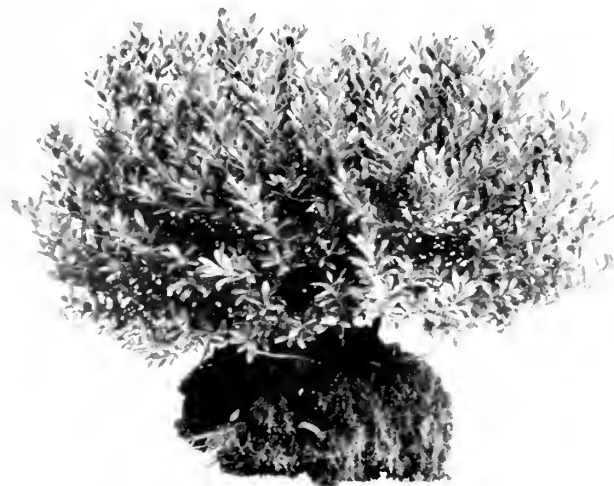
Prices include careful balling, burlapping, and packing. Prices f.o.b. Southwick

VARIETIES

CALLUNA vulgaris (*Heather*). Here is something distinctly out of the ordinary for the garden. In late July or early August the plants are a mass of color. Thrives on poor soils, the only requirements being a sunny situation and severe pruning in the early spring.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 in. clumps	\$.75	\$ 6.00	\$ 50.00
8 to 10 in. clumps	.90	3.00	70.00
10 to 12 in. clumps	1.25	11.00	100.00

DAPHNE cneorum (*Rose Daphne*). A most attractive, dwarf, almost prostrate shrub. In May, and again in August, it bears beautiful flower clusters of a delightful shade of pink. For rock-gardens and the edges of borders it is very desirable. Can be used in open sun or partial shade, and in every way is a lovely plant. Needs a little protection in the winter in northern latitudes.



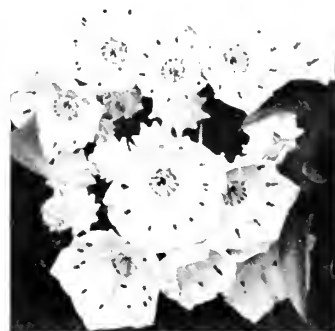
ILEX GLABRA (2' SPECIMEN)

6 to 8 in., 60 cts. each, \$5.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100; 8 to 10 in., 90 cts. each, \$8.00 per 10, \$75.00 per 100; 10 to 12 in., \$1.00 each, \$9.50 per 10, \$90.00 per 100; 12 to 15 in., \$1.50 each, \$13.50 per 10, \$120.00 per 100.

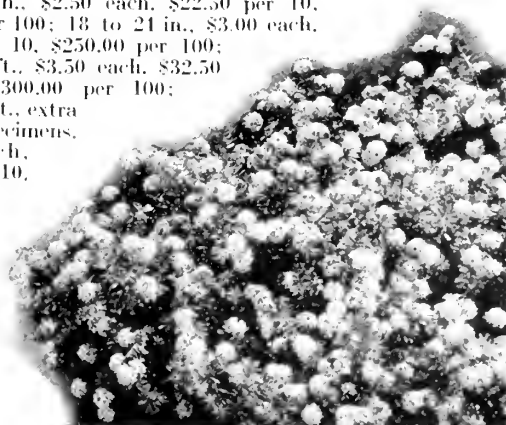
ILEX glabra (*Inkberry*).

Native. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens for New England. A broad, round-topped shrub with small, lustrous leaves. The inconspicuous flowers are followed by small black fruits, more or less concealed by the foliage, which hangs on all winter. Not at all particular about soil or location, the Inkberry is one of the most satisfactory native shrubs.

15 to 18 in., \$2.50 each, \$22.50 per 10, \$200.00 per 100; 18 to 24 in., \$3.00 each, \$27.00 per 10, \$250.00 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50 each, \$32.50 per 10, \$300.00 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., extra heavy specimens, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA



DAPHNE CNEORUM



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM

KALMIA latifolia (*Mountain Laurel*). *Native*. When in full bloom in June this is one of the most glorious American shrubs. Its wheel-shaped, rosy pink or white flowers are so abundantly borne that they almost completely hide the dark green, glossy foliage.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$1.20	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
15 to 18 in.	1.60	15.00	125.00
18 to 24 in.	2.00	17.50	160.00
18 to 24 in. extra heavy specimens...	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft. extra heavy specimens...	4.50	40.00	350.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50	40.00	350.00
2½ to 3 ft. extra heavy specimens...	5.50	50.00	

Mountain Laurel affords a wonderful cover for birds. Plant it liberally in your woodland.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA
THOUSANDS AS HEAVY

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei (*Drooping Leucothoe*). *Native*. One of the hardiest, broad-leaved evergreens for this climate. The long, spreading, arching stems are clothed with long-pointed, handsome, deep green leaves, 4 to 7 inches long, and the attractive white-flowered racemes are borne in May. Fine for ground-cover, requiring moist soil and shaded situations. It grows freely under the protection of evergreens, in a shrub border, or at the edge of a woodland. Height 6 feet.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in. clumps.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
18 to 24 in. clumps.	2.00	17.50	150.00

PACHYSANDRA terminalis (*Japanese Pachysandra*). The best ground-cover under shrubs of all kinds. Grows only 6 inches high, spreading by underground stems, and has dark green foliage. The flowers are inconspicuous but interesting.

	Each	10	100
.....	\$.30	\$ 2.50	\$ 15.00



LEUCOTHOE CATESBAEI

PIERIS floribunda (*Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub*). *Native*. Beautiful, hardy shrub. In early April is covered with showy spikes of white flowers. Very desirable for edging Rhododendron beds or for planting in front of a group of evergreens; in both instances it makes a pleasing contrast.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in. spread.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
15 to 18 in. spread.	2.75	25.00	225.00
18 to 24 in. spread.	3.50	32.50	300.00
2 ft. selected.	4.50	42.50	400.00

RHODODENDRONS AND AZALEAS

ALL members of the Heath family, including Broad-leaved Evergreens and Azaleas, require a soil showing an acid reaction. Because of this special requirement, many sections of the country have thus far been prevented from enjoying the beautiful display furnished by Rhododendrons, Kalmias and Azaleas. In sections where the soil shows an alkaline reaction, gardeners need no longer despair, these gorgeous representatives of our native plants can be made to thrive.

Prepare the soil carefully by spading thoroughly to a depth of 12 or 15 inches, then place a layer of Leaf Mold 3 to 4 inches thick which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. Leaf Mold is very beneficial to the growth of plants belonging to the Heath family. It produces a strong acid reaction and leaves the soil porous, admitting air and affording good drainage.

Broad-leaved Evergreens and Azaleas should be planted the same depth as before, this can be determined by the earth line on the stems.

If native Broad-leaved Evergreens are planted in an extremely exposed location where they receive the sweep of the north and west winds during the winter it is well to give them some protection by placing among them evergreen boughs of

some sort. This treatment will not only keep off the wind but also protect them from the sun and thereby prevent winter burning.

All members of the Heath family are great feeders, that is they require a liberal application from time to time of peat or Leaf Mold, this can be applied as a mulch together with hard wood leaves. One should be particular to see that their Rhododendron beds are thoroughly watered down early in the winter before the ground freezes.

LEAF MOLD

Leaf Mold is Nature's fertilizer. In successfully establishing colonies of native plants and Ferns nothing can take its place.

All shipments will be made in bags of approximately 100 pounds each, about two bushels to the bag. My prices f.o.b. northern New England are as follows:

Single bag lots	\$ 1.25
Three bags	3.50
Five bags	5.50
Per ton	20.00
Carload lots, per ton	18.00
(20 tons to the carload)	

VARIETIES



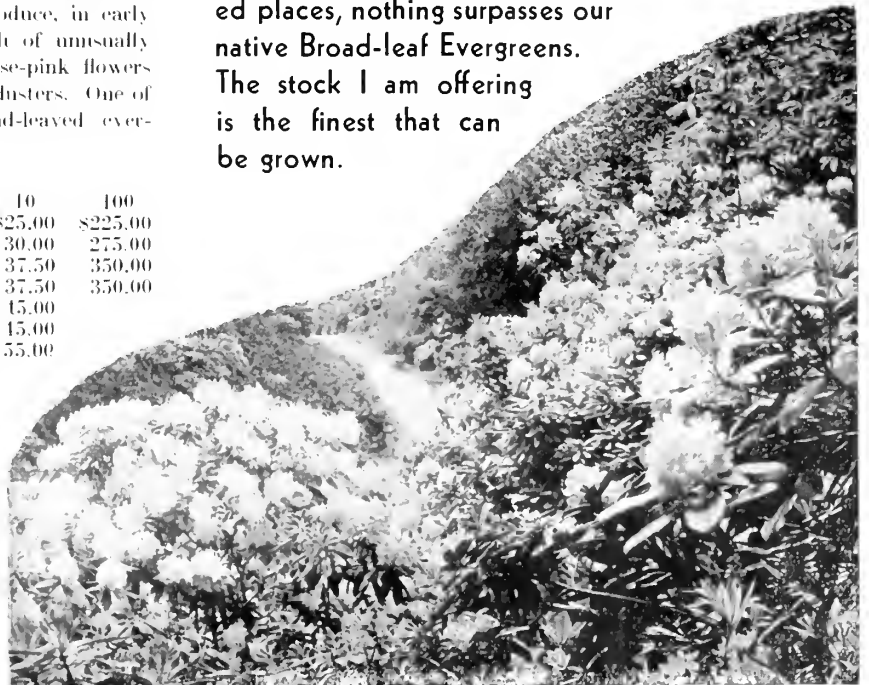
RHODODENDRON carolinianum (*Carolina Rhododendron*). Native. The most beautiful of the native Rhododendrons, growing 6 to 8 feet high. The plants are well clothed with dark green leaves, rusty below, and produce, in early May, a wealth of unusually large, pale, rose-pink flowers in good-sized clusters. One of the best broad-leaved evergreens.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$225.00
15 to 18 in.	3.25	30.00	275.00
15 to 18 in. extra heavy specimens	4.00	37.50	350.00
18 to 24 in.	4.00	37.50	350.00
18 to 24 in. extra heavy specimens	5.00	45.00	
2 to 2½ ft.	5.00	45.00	
2 to 2½ ft. extra heavy specimens	6.00	55.00	

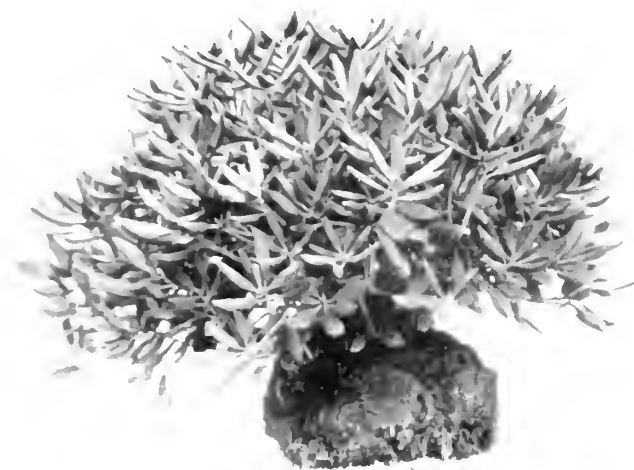
RHODODENDRON catawbiense (*Catawba Rhododendron*). One of the most beautiful native shrubs and the hardiest of all the Rhododendrons. In June every branch has a large cluster of 1½-inch broad, rosy purple blooms. The foliage is the most handsome of any Rhododendron.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$2.25	\$21.00	\$200.00
15 to 18 in.	3.00	27.50	205.00
18 to 24 in.	3.50	32.50	300.00
18 to 24 in. extra heavy specimens	4.50	40.00	375.00
2 to 2½ ft.	4.50	40.00	375.00
2 to 2½ ft. extra heavy specimens	6.00	55.00	500.00

For permanent and substantial plantings in shaded places, nothing surpasses our native Broad-leaf Evergreens. The stock I am offering is the finest that can be grown.



RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM



RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE SPECIMEN 2-2½'

RHODODENDRON catawbiense compacta. A most interesting and beautiful variety of Catawbiense, making a very compact growth, therefore desirable for foundation planting and particularly for rock-garden work.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$2.75	\$25.00	\$225.00
15 to 18 in.	3.50	32.50	300.00
18 to 24 in.	4.50	40.00	350.00

RHODODENDRON maximum (Rosebay Rhododendron). A hardy variety, of magnificent size, making it a wonderful plant for mass effects. The luxuriant growth of dark green, narrow leaves, 6 to 12 inches long, gives a delightful atmosphere. The

To those who are unable to decide as to what varieties of Rhododendrons and Azaleas are best suited to their needs I will gladly give advice upon request.



RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM 18-24'

light pink or white flowers, 1½ to 2 inches broad, are borne in large clusters in great abundance in June.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
15 to 18 in. extra heavy specimens. . .	2.50	22.50	200.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
18 to 24 in. extra heavy specimens. . .	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft. extra heavy specimens. . .	3.50	32.50	300.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	32.50	300.00
2½ to 3 ft. extra heavy specimens. . .	5.00	45.00	



A fine example of the effect that can be produced by planting Rhododendrons at the edge of a pool or pond.



HARDY AZALEAS

AZALEAS require careful handling. My stock is dug with balls of earth. Each plant is separately and securely burlapped; this prevents the roots from drying out or becoming disturbed in transit, and insures good results after planting. No class of native shrubs compare with the native Azaleas in floral display. By planting several varieties one can have bloom from early May to the first of July.

Azaleas are rather slow growers, especially after they have attained a height of 4 to 5 feet. However, instead of becoming leggy and unsightly as the years go by (which is usually characteristic in some shrubs), they become more attractive, furnishing larger and larger display of bloom as they mature, eventually growing into large specimens and becoming real landmarks that money could not replace. The prices listed are f.o.b. Southwick, and include packing charges.

VARIETIES

AZALEA arborescens (*Sweet Azalea*). Very attractive white or faintly rose-tinted, fragrant flowers whose beauty is enhanced by the long, bright red filaments of the stamens. The flowers are borne after the foliage appears, and it is one of the most beautiful of all the hardy Azaleas. In sheltered places it often reaches 15 to 18 feet in height. May.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in. clumps.....	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

AZALEA calendulacea (*Flame Azalea*). Probably the most gorgeous of the native Azaleas. From early May until well into the month of June, the plants are literally covered with orange-yellow or flame-red blooms which in size are often 2 inches across. The well-known Ghent Azaleas rarely equal in brilliancy this native species. Foliage remains good until late fall and breaks in the spring just before the blooms appear.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
18 to 24 in.	2.50	22.50	200.00
18 to 24 in. extra heavy specimens...	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.00	27.50	250.00
2 to 2½ ft. extra heavy specimens...	3.50	32.50	300.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50	32.50	300.00
2½ to 3 ft. extra heavy specimens...	4.50	42.50	
3 to 3½ ft.	4.50	42.50	400.00
3 to 3½ ft. extra heavy specimens...	6.00	55.00	



AZALEA CANESCENS



AZALEA ARBORESCENS

AZALEA canescens (*Piedmont Azalea*). Rosy pink or whitish trumpet-shaped flowers of great beauty, borne in May before or with the unfolding leaves, fill the air with sweet fragrance. Plant in masses against a dark background to show the flowers to the best advantage.



AZALEA VASEYI

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
1½ to 2 ft	2.75	22.50	200.00
2 to 2½ ft	3.00	27.50	250.00

AZALEA nudiflora (*Pinkster Bloom*). An extremely beautiful Azalea. Rosy pink or whitish blooms, after or before the foliage develops, of strong, sweet fragrance, and borne in great profusion at about the same time as *Azalea canescens*. Fall foliage assumes attractive shades of orange and bronze. Fine for dry, open places. Height 2 to 6 feet.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00

AZALEA vaseyi (*Southern Pink Azalea*). Discovered in the mountains of North Carolina. It grows quite tall and seems to respond to cultivation readily, adapting itself to almost any situation. The flowers vary from light pink to deep rose color, mottled at the base inside. Hardy in New England. The leaves take on beautiful tints in autumn.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in	\$2.50	\$22.50	\$200.00
18 to 24 in	3.50	32.50	300.00
2 to 2½ ft	4.50	42.50	400.00
2½ to 3 ft	6.00		



AZALEA CALENDULACEA

AZALEA viscosa (*Swamp Azalea*). The last of the Azaleas to bloom, nearly all the other shrubs have passed out of bloom when it bears its heavy load of pure white, fragrant flowers, clothed with sticky hairs. Delights in swampy land and borders of lakes and streams.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft	\$1.50	\$12.50	
2 to 2½ ft. clumps	2.00	17.50	\$150.00
2½ to 3 ft. clumps	2.50	22.50	200.00
3 to 4 ft. clumps	4.00	35.00	300.00

GAYLUSSACIA resinosa (*Black Huckleberry*). *Native*. Erect shrub, about 3 feet high, with reddish flowers in May and June, followed by black fruits.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet	\$.50	\$ 1.50	\$ 40.00

VACCINIUM corymbosum (*High-bush Blueberry*). *Native*. Every garden should grow the Blueberry. The small, handsome flowers are followed by an abundance of large-sized, delicious berries. In late October and in early November, the bright scarlet foliage is unsurpassed by any other in the whole list of ornamental plants. Like all plants belonging to the Heath family, it abhors lime; that has been the drawback to its cultivation, for making acid soils was not understood. Now, however, sour soils are easily produced, as explained under *Rhododendron* culture on page 00. There is no reason why every garden owner should not enjoy the fruits and foliage of this very beautiful native shrub.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft. plants, balled and burlapped	\$1.00	\$ 3.50	\$ 75.00
2 to 3 ft. plants, balled and burlapped	1.50	12.50	100.00

My stock of high grade nursery grown specimens of *Pieris Floribunda* is unsurpassed. In sizes up to 2 ft. I can make selections to meet any requirements.



PIERIS FLORIBUNDA

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

THE varieties I am offering are natives and adapted for use in naturalistic plantings. Hemlocks and Arborvitae form fine backgrounds for *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* plantings and

I strongly recommend their use for this particular purpose.

All prices are f.o.b. Southwick, Mass. Packing charges are included—no extras.

VARIETIES

JUNIPERUS communis (*Common Juniper*). *Native*. Usually a shrub with spreading, sometimes prostrate branches curving upward near the ends.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00

JUNIPERUS virginiana (*Red Cedar*). *Native*. Tapering trees of great beauty and hardiness, sometimes 100 feet tall. Densely clothed in green or bronze-green foliage.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50	\$22.50	
3 to 4 ft.	3.00	27.50	
4 to 5 ft.	4.00	37.50	
5 to 6 ft.	5.00		
6 to 7 ft.	6.00		

PINUS montana mughus (*Dwarf Mugho Pine*). A compact, low growing evergreen. The new growth, which will vary from 1 to 6 inches a year, makes the plant look as if covered with a multitude of white candles.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in. spread	\$2.00	\$17.50	\$150.00
17 to 24 in. spread	3.00	27.50	

THUYA occidentalis (*American Arborvitae*). One of the few conifers that are perfectly hardy in New England. Attains a height of 60 feet, is pyramidal in outline, with bright green foliage. Assumes bronzy tones in winter.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1.75	\$15.00	\$125.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.25	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.25	30.00	275.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.25	40.00	
5 to 6 ft.	6.00	55.00	

TSUGA canadensis (*Common Hemlock*). One of our most imposing forest trees, growing from 70 to 100 feet high. A native of the Atlantic coast. Valuable for timber and extremely decorative in landscape work.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
15 to 18 in.	1.75	15.00	125.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50	22.50	200.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50	32.50	275.00
2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	325.00
3 to 3½ ft.	5.50	50.00	400.00
3½ to 4 ft.	6.50	60.00	500.00
4 to 5 ft.	8.00	75.00	
5 to 6 ft.	10.00		

All cuts, appearing in this catalog, of individual specimens are actual photographs taken of average Gillett-grown stock.

COLLECTED BROAD-LEAF EVERGREENS IN CARLOAD QUANTITIES

As one of the largest, if not the largest, collector of Rhododendrons, Laurel, and Azaleas, I can meet all demands for collected plants of the very highest quality. My organization is experienced, thoroughly efficient, and prepared to give the best possible service

UNIT prices on the various items are here given, but I can supply mixed carloads at these rates, *i.e.*, shipping-point, either North Carolina or Virginia, depending upon the combination selected. A mixed carload of Azaleas, Laurel, and Rhododendrons will usually be made up of 400 to 600 plants. If larger Rhododendrons are included, the number would

have to be reduced. The minimum shipping-weight of a carload of shrubbery is 16,000 pounds, so it is always to a purchaser's advantage to have a sufficient amount of stock included to equal the minimum weight of 16,000 pounds. Upon application I will be glad to give detailed information regarding this point.

VARIETIES

AZALEA calendulacea (*Flame Azalea*). This Azalea is a very free bloomer, producing a mass of color the middle of May. The flowers vary from a bright yellow to a deep orange.

	100
2 to 3 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . . .	\$100.00
3 to 4 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . . .	125.00



KALMIA LATIFOLIA

KALMIA latifolia (*Mountain Laurel*). I can meet the largest requirements in this evergreen shrub. Its white flowers, delicately tinged with pink, come forth during the spring months.

	100
1 to 2 ft. selected clumps	\$ 60.00
2 to 3 ft. selected clumps	90.00
3 to 4 ft. selected clumps	140.00

LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei (*Drooping Andromeda*). This shrub bears an abundance of delicate white flowers in the spring. It is especially useful along streams or at the edge of Rhododendron-beds. In autumn the foliage turns to a very deep bronze, giving it a distinctive appearance.

	100
1 to 2 ft. selected clumps	\$ 60.00
2 to 3 ft. selected clumps	90.00

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (*Carolina Rhododendron*). This is, without doubt, the most beautiful of all the Rhododendrons native to the Southern Alleghenies. In spring it bears a large number of delicate pink flowers in small clusters. It is adapted to a wide range of conditions, thriving in dense shade or in open sun. For best effects it should be planted where it receives sunlight a part of the day at least. I have a very large supply of this rare and beautiful Rhododendron which I offer as follows:

	100
1½ to 2 ft. clumps, balled and burlapped	\$140.00
2 to 3 ft. clumps, balled and burlapped	200.00
3 to 4 ft. clumps, balled and burlapped	300.00
4 to 5 ft. clumps, balled and burlapped	400.00

RHODODENDRON catawbiense (*Catawba Rhododendron*). The hardiest of all native Rhododendrons and comes through our New England winters in perfect condition. The large flower-clusters appear the latter part of May and are rosy purple in color. I can offer them in the following sizes:

	100
1½ to 2 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . .	\$125.00
2 to 3 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . . .	175.00
3 to 4 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . . .	225.00
4 to 5 ft. selected clumps, balled and burlapped . . .	350.00

RHODODENDRON maximum (*Great Laurel; Rose Bay*). The white flowers of this variety are often tinged with pink in the bud. It is used extensively for parkway planting. In this variety I supply only the very highest quality clumps.

	100
1½ to 2 ft. selected clumps	\$ 60.00
2 to 3 ft. selected clumps	90.00
3 to 4 ft. selected clumps	150.00
4 to 5 ft. selected clumps	225.00
5 to 7 ft. selected clumps	300.00

Two Special Bargain Offers

IN CARLOAD LOTS AT
PRICES THAT ARE . . .

A carload of **Mountain Laurel** containing
500 clumps, 1½ to 3 ft. \$100.

A carload of **Rhododendron maximum**
containing 400 clumps, 2 to 4 ft. \$100.

F. O. B. shipping point

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DWARF ENGLISH BOXWOOD

TO those who are interested in obtaining for their gardens and estates specimen Dwarf English Boxwood (*Buxus suffruticosa*) I am pleased to announce that I can supply these real aristocrats in horticulture in the very best material obtainable. I have in my permanent organization in the South, men of long experience who handle Boxwood in either specimen plants or in hedges. I can guarantee that any order will be handled satisfactorily and in the best possible way. To those who have special requirements along this line, I will be glad, by appointment, to arrange so that prospective buyers can personally inspect and select their requirements.



AZALEA CALENDULACEA



The cut alongside illustrates what can be done by the liberal use of Gillett collected Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Mountain Laurel. For substantial and extensive plantings, Gillett collected stock can be depended upon to supply satisfactory results.

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